Report on

"Good Read's"

SUBMITTED TO

Darshan University - Rajkot

IN FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF

DIPLOMA IN COMPUTER ENGINEERING

SUBMITTED BY

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March - 2024

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING

DARSHAN INSTITUTE OF ENGG. & TECHNOLOGY FOR DIPLOMA STUDIES

RAJKOT-MORBI HIGHWAY, RAJKOT, GUJARAT

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Harsh V. Mevada** (21020201099) a student of the Computer Engineering Department from Darshan University - Rajkot, has satisfactorily completed his project work on "Good Read's" in a group consisting of ONE person under the guidance of Prof. Asha A. Gondaliya.

Internal Guide (Prof. Asha A. Gondaliya) Head of Department (Prof. Chintan N. Kanani)

Darshan UNIVERSITY योग: कर्मसु कोशलम्

EXAMINER'S CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

This is to certify that project report entitled Good Read's

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In Fulfillment for the award of the diploma in "Computer Engineering" of the Darshan University - Rajkot is hereby approved.

Signature of External Examiner

Signature of Internal Examiner



March - 2024

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING

DARSHAN INSTITUTE OF ENGG. & TECHNOLOGY FOR DIPLOMA STUDIES

RAJKOT-MORBI HIGHWAY, RAJKOT, GUJARAT

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ABSTRACT

The "Online Good Read's" is a dynamic website, this website about read quotes there are so many types of quotes and in over website I are doing some different in this website I have add some functionalities to make dynamic website, user can login with their username and password, user can register to the website, user can view title ,content , likes ,comments and author's name of quotes,user can like the quotes , user can post feedback's , authenticated users can visit website there is the overview of the over project and website.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROBLEM SUMMARY

1.1.1 Problem Identification

Good Reads, a popular platform for book enthusiasts, is grappling with several challenges that impact user experience. Users often encounter slow site performance and difficulties accessing the website, leading to frustration. Concerns have been raised about the authenticity of reviews and ratings, with users reporting instances of fake reviews and manipulation, undermining the credibility of the platform. Additionally, some users express dissatisfaction with the integration of Good read's with Amazon, citing issues related to the merging of accounts and overall user experience. These problems collectively contribute to a less-than-ideal environment for users seeking a reliable and enjoyable platform to engage with books and reading communities.

1.1.2 Problem Solution

To enhance the Good Read's experience, a multi-faceted approach is needed. First and foremost, addressing technical issues to improve site performance and accessibility is crucial. Implementing more robust review and rating authentication mechanisms can help combat fake reviews and ensure the reliability of user-generated content. Further refinement of the integration with Amazon, including seamless account merging and improved user interface design, will contribute to a smoother overall experience. Continuous communication with the user community and soliciting feedback can guide ongoing improvements, fostering a trustworthy and engaging platform for book enthusiasts. Regular updates, transparency in addressing user concerns, and a commitment to user satisfaction will be pivotal in establishing and maintaining Goodreads as a premier platform for book-related interactions.

2. PLANNING

2.1 MODEL DESCRIPTION

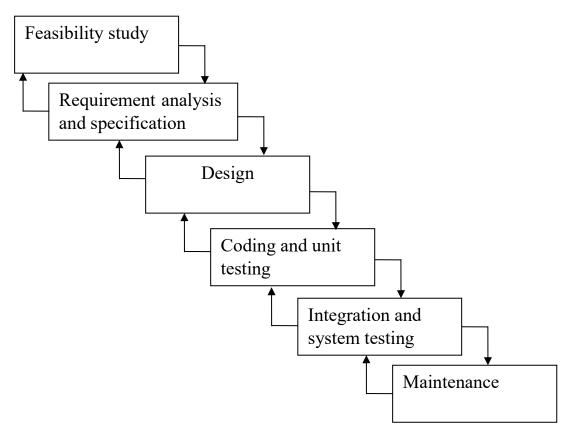


Fig. 2.1 Iterative Waterfall Model

- In my project I am using iterative waterfall model.
- It is not possible to strictly follow the classical waterfall model.
- Making necessary changes to the classical waterfall model so that it becomes applicable to practical software development projects.
- The main change to the classical waterfall model is in the form of providing feedback paths from every phase to its preceding phases as shown in figure.
- The feedback paths allow for correction of the errors committed during a phase as and when these are detected in a later phase.
- For example, if during testing a design error is identified then the feedback path allows the design to be reworked and the changes to be reflected in the design document.
- There is no feedback path to the feasibility stage. This means that the feasibility study errors cannot be corrected.

Requirements analysis and specification

- The aim of the requirements analysis and specification phase is to understand the exact requirements of the customer and to document them properly. This phase consists of two distinct activities, namely
 - > Requirements gathering and analysis, and
 - > Requirements specification
- The goal of the requirement's gathering activity is to collect all relevant information from the customer regarding the product to be developed. This is done to clearly understand the customer requirements so that incompleteness and inconsistencies are removed.
- The requirements analysis activity is begun by collecting all relevant data regarding the product to be developed from the users of the product and from the customer through interviews and discussions.
- During SRS activity, the user requirements are systematically organized into a Software Requirements Specification (SRS) document.

Design

- During the design phase the software architecture is derived from the SRS document. Two distinctly different approaches are available.
- Traditional design consists of two different activities; first a structured analysis of the
 requirements specification is carried out where the detailed structure of the problem is
 examined. During structured design, the results of structured analysis are transformed into
 the software design.

Coding and unit testing (Implementation)

- The purpose of the coding and unit testing phase of software development is to translate the software design into source code. Each component of the design is implemented as a program module. The end-product of this phase is a set of program modules that have been individually tested.
- Each module is unit tested for determine the correct working of all the individual modules.

Integration and system testing

- Integration of different modules is done once they have been coded and unit tested.
 During the integration and system testing phase, the modules are integrated in a planned manner.
- Finally, when all the modules have been successfully integrated and tested, system testing

is carried out. The goal of system testing is to ensure that the developed system conforms to its requirements laid out in the SRS document. System testing usually consists of three different kinds of testing activities.

- α testing: It is the system testing performed by the development team.
- β Testing: It is the system testing performed by a friendly set of customers.
- Acceptance testing: It is the system testing performed by the customer himself after the product delivery to determine whether to accept or reject the delivered product.

Maintenance

- Maintenance involves performing any one or more of the following three kinds of activities:
 - > Correcting errors that were not discovered during the product development phase.

 This is called corrective maintenance.
 - Improving the implementation of the system, and enhancing the functionalities of the system according to the customer's requirements. This is called perfective maintenance.
 - ➤ Porting the software to work in a new environment. For example, porting may be required to get the software to work on a new computer platform or with a new operating system. This is called adaptive maintenance.

2.2 RISK MANAGEMENT

• The aim of risk management is to reducing the impact of all kind of risks that might affect a project. Risk management consists of three essential activities: risk identification, risk assessment, and risk containment.

Risk Identification

- A software project can be affected by a large variety of risks. In order to be able to systematically identify the important risks which might affect a software project, it is necessary to categorize risks into different classes.
- The project manager can then examine which risks from each class are relevant to the project. There are three main categories of risks which can affect a software project:

Project Risks

- Project risks concern varies forms of budgetary, schedule, personnel, resource, and customer-related problems. An important project risk is schedule. It is very difficult to monitor and control a software project.
- It is very difficult to control something which cannot be seen.

- > The invisibility of the product being developed is an important reason for many software projects failure.
- > So, in our project we are trying to resolve this kind of project risk which is also known as schedule risk.

Technical Risks

- > Technical risks concern design, implementation, interfacing, testing, and maintenance problems.
- ➤ Technical risks also include ambiguous specification, incomplete specification, changing specification, technical uncertainty. Most technical risks occur due to the team member's insufficient knowledge about the project.
- ➤ So in order to prevent this risk, we have done appropriate project analysis before starting our project.

Business Risks

> This type of risks includes risks of building an excellent product that no one wants, losing budgetary or personnel commitments, etc.

Risk Assessment

- Risk assessment involves identifying risk, analyzing them and then assigns priority to them on the basis of the analysis.
- The objective of risk assessment is to rank the risks in terms of their damage. For risk assessment, first each risk should be rated in two ways:
- The probability of a risk coming true (denoted as r).
- The result of the problems associated with that risk (denoted as s).
- Based on these two factors, the priority of each risk can be computed:

$$p = r * s$$

• Where, p is the priority with which the risk must be handled, r is the probability of the risk becoming true, and so is the result of damage caused due to the risk becoming true. If all identified risks are prioritized, then the most likely and damaging risks can be handled first and reject procedures can be designed for these risks.

Risk Containment

- After all the identified risks of a project are assessed, plans must be made to containment the most damaging and the most likely risks.
- Different risks require different containment procedures. In fact, most risks require expertness on the part of the project manager in handling the risk.

- There are three main strategies to plan for risk containment:
 - Avoid the risk: This may take several forms such as discussing with the customer to change the requirements to reduce the scope of the work.
 - Transfer the risk: This strategy involves getting the risky component developed by a third party.
 - ➤ **Risk reduction:** This involves planning ways to containment the damage due to a risk.
- To choose between the different strategies of handling a risk, the project manager must consider the cost of handling the risk and the corresponding reduction in risk.
- For this we may compute the risk leverage of the different risks. Risk leverage is the difference in risk divided by the cost of reducing the risk.
- Risk leverage = (Risk before reducing Risk after reducing) / cost of reducing

3. DETAIL DESCRIPTION

Admin Master

Admin details are stored in this module. Admin can login to the system and manage the entire system.

- ad id: ID of Admin.
- ad username: username of Admin.
- ad password: Password of Admin

User_Master

User can visit to the site and help them to find quotes, view image, and detail, like quotes, comment quotes, select quotes category, logout.

- **user_id:** ID of User.
- **user_name:** Name of User.
- **user_email:** Emailed of User.
- user password: Password of User.

Like_Master

User will like the if the user has interest into the blog like some knew more new thing about the thing what is the new thing is launch.

- **like_id**: ID of Like.
- user id: ID of User.
- **post_id**: ID of Post.
- admin id: ID of Admin.

Post Master

Post will add by admin,search by user,select by user,update post by admin,delete post by admin,post category select by user,view post by user & admin

- **post id**: ID of Post.
- admin id: ID of Admin.
- **post_name**: Name of Post.
- **post_image**: Image of Product.
- post date: date of Product.
- **post_status:** Status of Post.

Comment_Master

User has view post like and comment, comment post by user fill comment/comment post by user, view comment, count comment.

- **comment id**: ID of Comment.
- **post id**: ID of Post.
- admin id: ID for Admin.
- **user_id**: ID of User.
- **comment**: User fill Comment.
- **Date:** Date of Comment.

4. DIAGRAMS

4.1 CLASS DIAGRAM

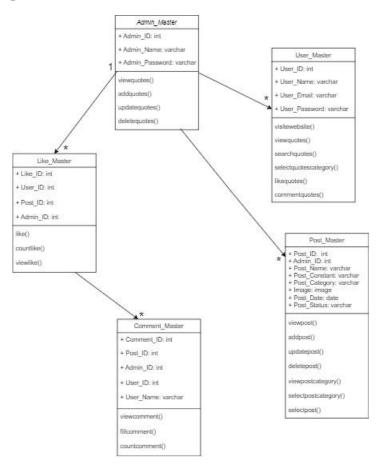


Fig. 4.1 Class Diagram of Good Read's

4.2 SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

4.2.1 Sequence diagram for admin

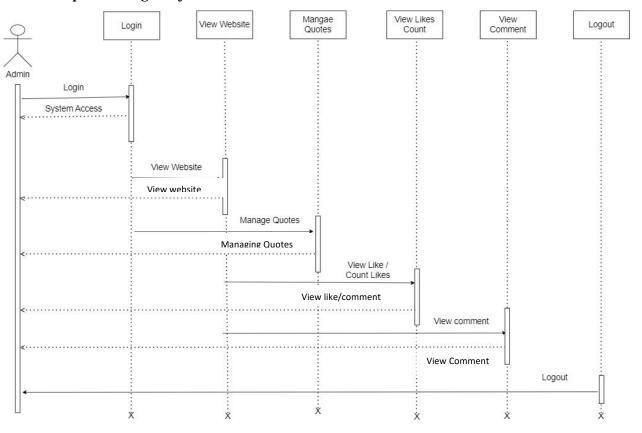


Fig. 4.2.1 Sequence Diagram for Admin of Good Read's

4.2.2 Sequence diagram for user

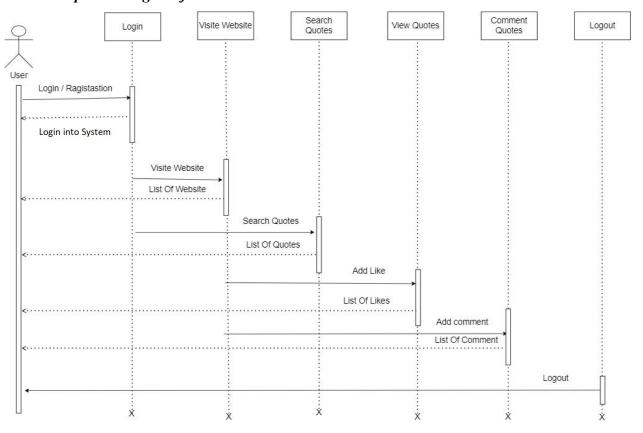


Fig. 4.2.2 Sequence Diagram for User of Good Read's

4.3 Collaboration Diagram

4.3.1 Collaboration diagram for admin

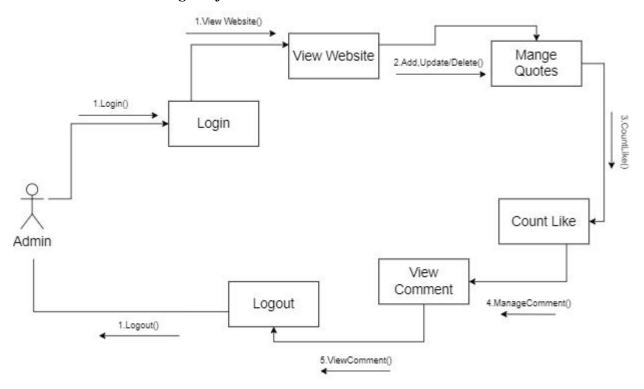


Fig. 4.3.1 Collaboration Diagram for Admin of Good Read's

4.3.2 Collaboration diagram for user

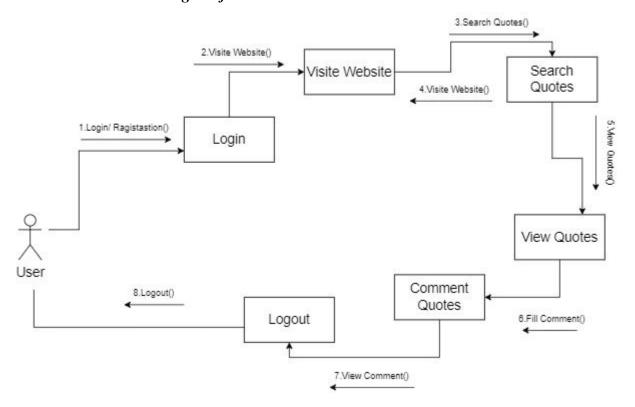


Fig. 4.3.2 Sequence Diagram for User of Good Read's

4.4 State Diagram

4.4.1 State diagram for admin

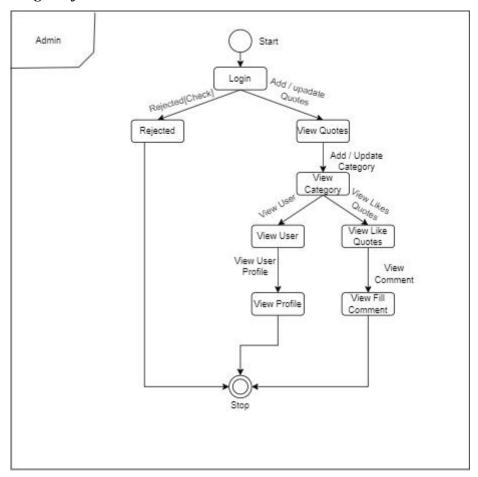


Fig. 4.4.1 State Diagram for Admin of Good Read's

4.4.2 State diagram for user

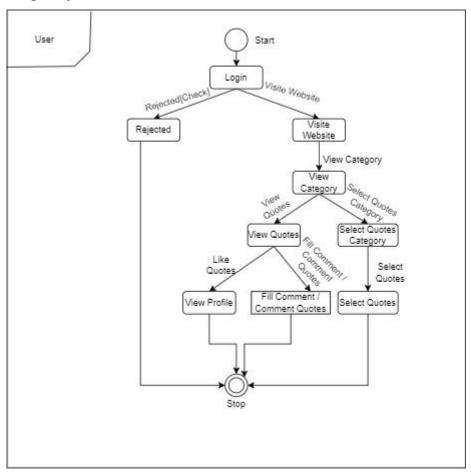


Fig. 4.4.2 State Diagram for User of Good Read's

4.5 Activity Diagram

4.5.1 activity diagram for admin

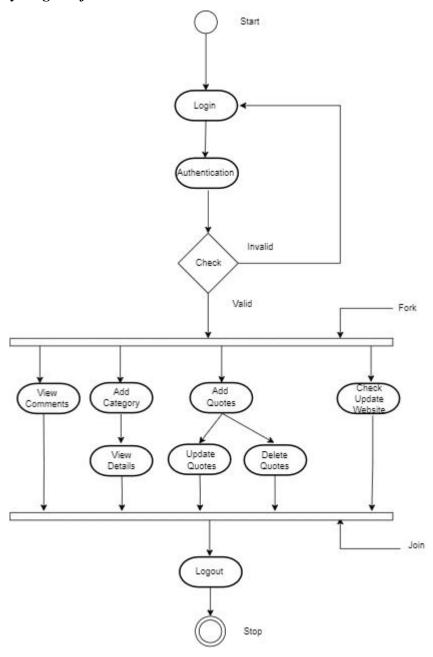


Fig. 4.5.1 Activity Diagram for Admin of Good Read's

4.5.2 activity diagram for user

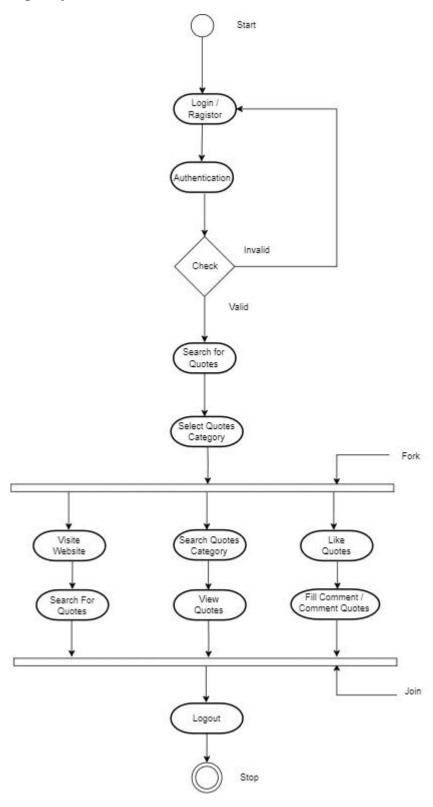


Fig. 4.5.2 Activity Diagram for User of Good Read's

4.6 Use Case Diagram



Fig. 4.6 Use Case Diagram for Good Read's

4.7 Data Flow Diagram

4.7.1 Data Flow Diagram Level 0

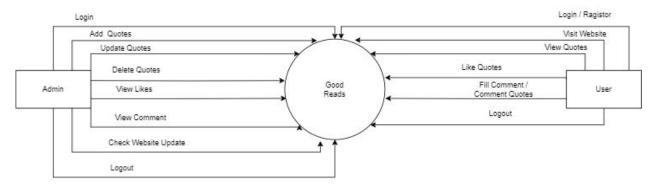


Fig. 4.7.1 Data Flow Diagram for Good Read's

4.8 Data Flow Diagram Level 1

4.8.1 Data Flow Diagram Level 1 for Admin

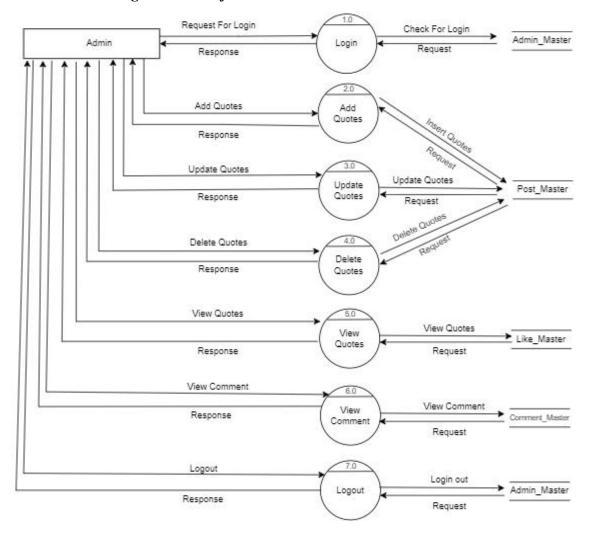


Fig. 4.8.1 Data Flow Diagram Level 1 for Admin of Good Read's

4.8.2 Data Flow Diagram Level 1 for User

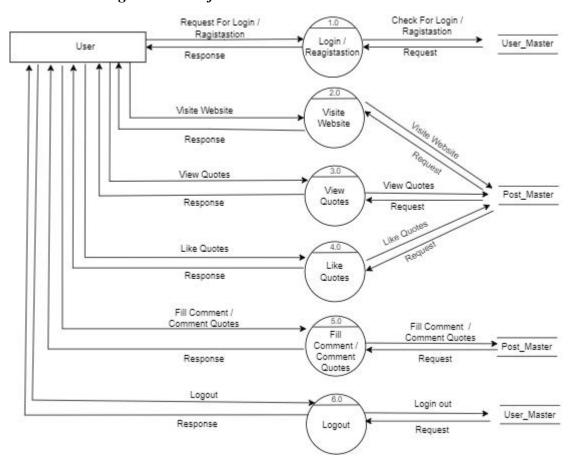


Fig. 4.8.2 Data Flow Diagram Level 1 for User of Good Read's

5. DATA DICTIONARY

5.1 Database Tables

Table 5.1.1: Admin_Master

Admin_Master						
Field Name	Datatype	Size	Constraint	Reference	Description	
admin_id	int	-	PRIMARY	-	It describes Admin Id	
			KEY			
admin_email	varchar	200	NOT NULL	-	It describes Admin	
					email_id	
admin_password	varchar	200	NOT NULL	-	It describes Admin	
					password	

Table 5.1.2: User_Master

User_Master						
Field Name	Datatype	Size	Constraint	Reference	Description	
user_id	int	-	PRIMARY	-	It describes User Id.	
			KEY			
user_name	varchar	100	NOT NULL	-	It describes User Name.	
user_email	varchar	100	NOT NULL	-	It describes User Email.	
user_password	varchar	100	NOT NULL	-	It describes User	
					Password.	

Table 5.1.3: Like_Master

Like_Master					
Field Name	Datatype	Size	Constraint	Reference	Description
like_id	int	-	PRIMARY	-	It describes Like Id
			KEY		
user_id	int	-	FOREGIN	User_	It describes User Id
			KEY	Master	
post_id	int	-	FOREGIN	Post_	It describes Post Id
			KEY	Master	
admin_id	int	-	FOREGIN	Admin_	It describes Admin Id
			KEY	Master	

Table 5.1.4: Post_Master

Post_Master						
Field Name	Datatype	Size	Constraint	Reference	Description	
post_id	int	-	PRIMARY	-	It describes Post Id	
			KEY			
admin_id	int	50	FOREIGN	Admin_	It describes Admin Id	
			KEY	Master		
post_name	varchar	50	NOT NULL	-	It describes Post Name	
post_content	varchar	50	NOT NULL	-	It describes Post Content	
post_category	varchar	50	NOT NULL	-	It describes Post	
					Category	
post_image	varchar	50	NOT NULL	-	It describes Post Up-lode	
					Image	
post_date	date	10	NOT NULL	-	It describes Post Date	
post_status	varchar	50	NOT NULL	-	It describes Post Satus	

Table 5.1.5: Comment_Master

Comment_Master						
Field Name	Datatype	Size	Constraint	Reference	Description	
comment_id	int	-	PRIMARY	-	It describes Comment Id	
			KEY			
post_id	int	-	FOREIGN	Post_	It describes Post Id	
			KEY	Master		
admin_id	int	-	FOREIGN	Admin_	It describes Admin Id	
			KEY	Master		
user_id	int	-	FOREIGN	User_	It describes User Id	
			KEY	Master		
user_name	varchar	200	FOREIGN	User_	It describes user name	
			KEY	Master		
comment	varchar	200	NOT NULL	-	It describes user has	
					filled comment	
comment_date	date	10	NOT NULL	-	It describes comment	
					date	

5.2 E-R DIAGRAM

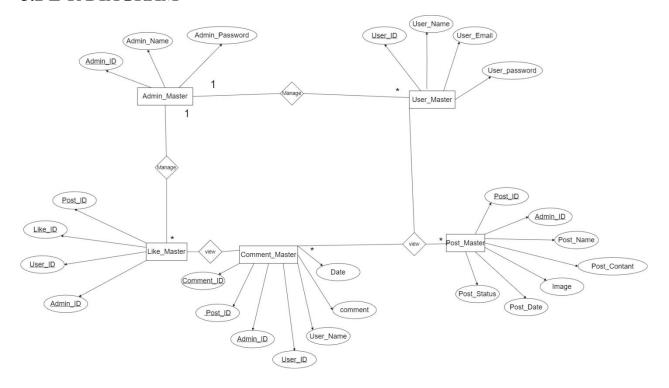


Fig. 5.2 E-R Diagram of Good Read's

6. SCREENSHOTS

Home Page



Fig. 6.1 Home Page

- User will visit website.
- Admin will view website.
- This is the website of blog & (Good Read's).

Admin Login

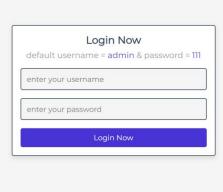
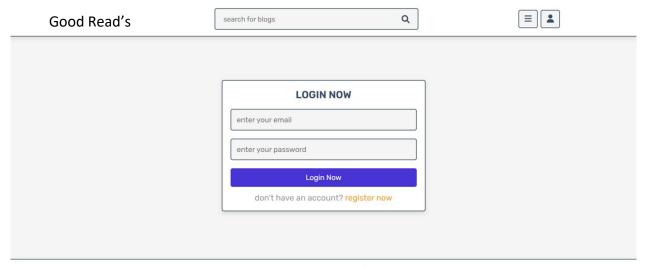


Fig. 6.2 Admin Login Page

- Admin will login into website.
- Admin will open Admin panel website.
- This is the website of Admin login.

User Login Page

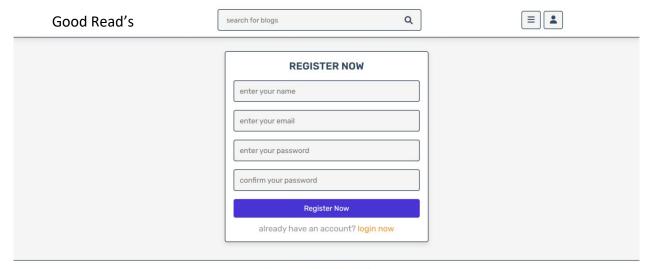


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Fig. 6.3 User Login Pages

- User will login into the website.
- User will view website.
- This is the website of login.

User Registration



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Fig. 6.4 User Registration Page

- User will Registration into the website.
- User will view website.
- This is the website of Registration.

Admin Dashbord

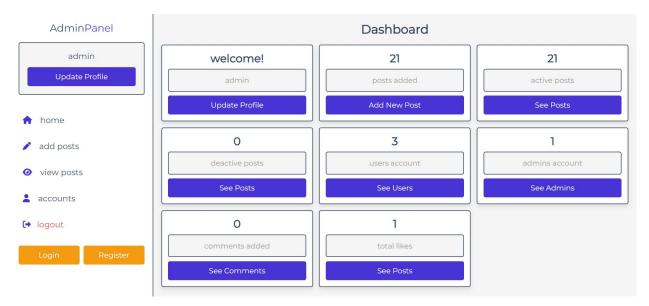


Fig. 6.5 Admin Dashbord Page

- Admin will open panel.
- Admin will view website.
- This is website of admin panel.

Admin Account

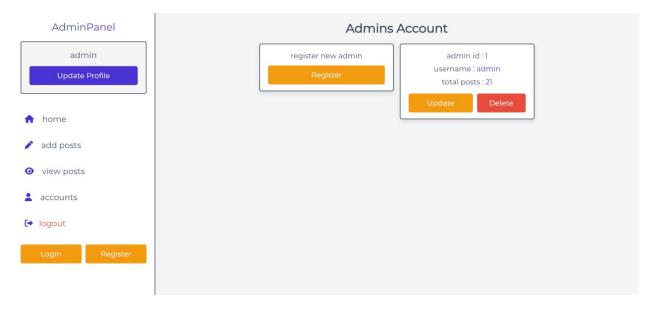


Fig. 6.6 Admin Account Page

- Admin will open panel.
- Admin will open her account page.
- This is the website of admin account page.

Admin Add Post



Fig. 6.7 Admin Add Post Page

- Admin will open panel.
- Admin will add quotes.
- This is the website of admin add quotes page.

Admin Update & Delete Post

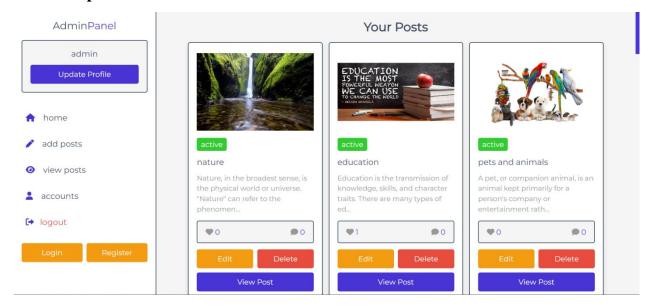


Fig. 6.8 Admin Update & Delete Post Page

- Admin will open panel.
- Admin will update or delete quotes.
- This is the website of admin update or delete quotes page.

Admin Update Profile

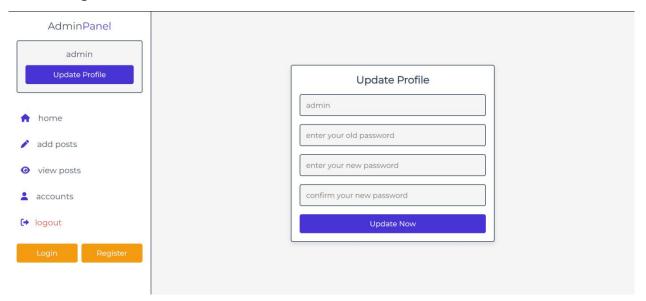


Fig. 6.9 Admin Update Page

- Admin will open panel.
- Admin will update her profile.
- This is the website of admin profile page.

Post

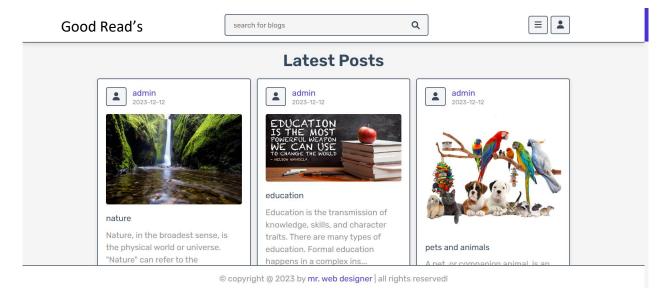


Fig. 6.10 Post Page

- User will open website.
- User will view post.
- This is the website of user post page.

Search Post & Post Like & Post Comment

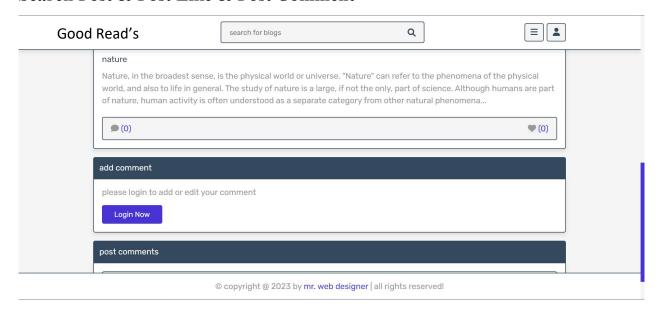


Fig. 6.11 Search Post & Post Like & Post Comment Page

- User will search quotes.
- User will like or comment post.
- This is the website of user search post & post like & post comment page.

View Post

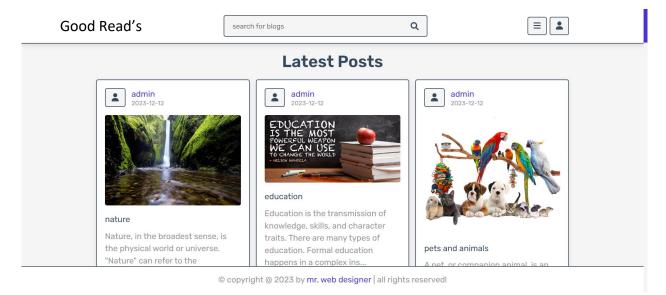


Fig. 6.12 View Post Page

- User will open website.
- User will like select random post.
- This is the website of user view post page.

Post Category

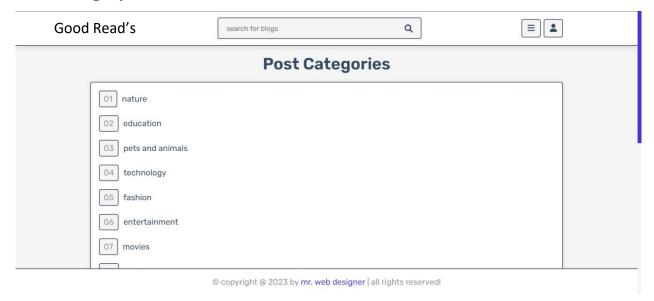
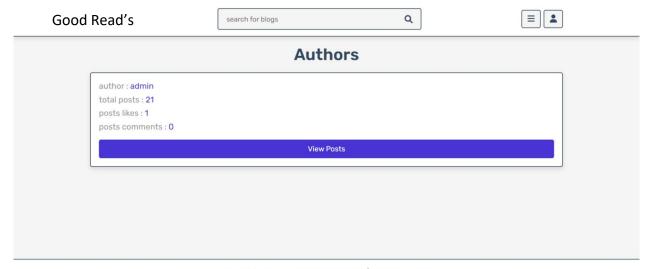


Fig. 6.13 Post Category Page

- User will open quotes category.
- User will like select random category of quotes.
- This is the website of user post category page.

Author



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Fig. 6.14 Author Page

- User will open author page.
- User will view who is the author.
- This is the website of user will view author page.

Admin Logout

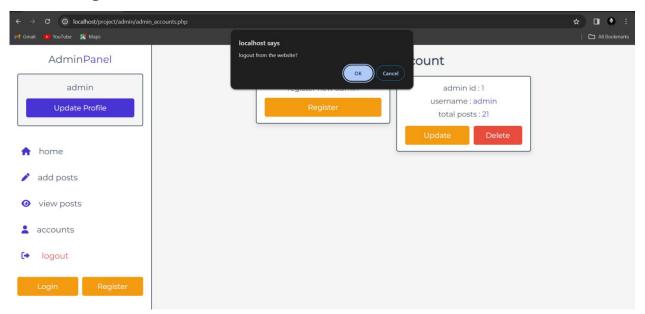


Fig. 6.15 Admin Logout Page

- Admin will logout from the website.
- Admin has completed her work Admin will logout from the website.
- This is the website of admin logout page.

User Update Profile & Logout



Fig. 6.16 User Update Profile & Logout Page

- User will logout from the website.
- User has viewed all post user will logout from website.
- User will update her profile.
- This is the website of user logout page.

7. CONCLUSION

The Good Read's Is the website to reads different types of the blog user can search related any topic and user can view the blog , user can read the blog , If user interest into the blog user can like and comment , user will login into the over blog website from admin side I login into the admin panel then I check for user login, user likes counts,user comment, add some new blog,update blog , delete blog,add team,edit team and admin will logout from the website.

8. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT
This Good Read's website of different types of quotes my future scope is user get some
new thing to read the blogs , my spacial scope is user know about the new
tournaments,cricket,news etc , user will look that quotes and know about any related topic
understand knew about new quotes we make website easy to use the user.

9. REFERENCES		
Description	Websites	
W3School	www.w3scholl.com	
mage	www.images.com	